Amnaementa.

CASINO-8:10-The Whirl of the Town. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concerts and Cine-EMPIRE THEATRE—8:50—Under the Red Robe. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE—8:15—A Round of Please KOSTER & BIAL'S-7:30-Variety and Promenade Con-MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—S—Concert by Met-ropolitan Permanent Orchestra.

MANHATIAN BEACH—Sough's Concerts—El Capitan.

OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville.

PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11 p. m.—Vaudeville.

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CARL H. SCHULTZ'S distilled waters, THE ONLY PURE, CORRECT MINERAL WATERS

New-Nork Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1897.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A banquet in London in honor of Dominion Day was attended by the Colonial Premiers and a large number of other guests. Colonel Hay, the United States Ambassador, gave a dinner for the Special Embassy; the Queen will receive the members of the House of Commons at Windsor Castle on Saturday.

The steamer Aden, from Yokohama for London, was wrecked on June 9, off the island of Socura, at the eastern extremity of Africa; seventy, eight of those on board were drowned or are missing.

of those on board were drowned or are missing CONGRESS.—Only a few of the passed-over paragraphs of the Tariff bill were disposed of by the Senate; there was a lively and amusing controversy between Senators Tillman and Chandler. — The House was not in session. DOMESTIC.—President McKinley made a number of nominations, including appointments

number of nominations, including appointments in the consular service and a Solicitor-General.

Governor Black and Senator Platt are reported to be at odds over the question of holding a Republican State Convention this year. Thousands of Christian Endeavor delegates and other excursionists started from Chicago for the Pacific Coast. Three hundred Bannock Indians are off their reservation, and the settlers in the neighborhood have applied to the War Department for protection. plied to the War Department for protection. CITY.—The jury in the trial of the directors of the American Tobacco Company reported a dispersement, and were discharged after standing ten or two for conviction. —— The Republican enrolment was held. —— The body of the murdered man found so badly mutilated is believed to be that of Theodore Cyklan, a cabinet-maker, employed by William Baumgartner & Co., at College Point, Long Island; the superintendent of the concern identified it last night at the concern identified it last night at the case. — The Pope Manufacturing Comannounced a reduction in the price of mbla bleycles to \$75. — William F. Columbia bleycles to \$75. Hoey, the actor, died. — Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Colonial Dame, Horoscope, Varus, Buddha, Cleophus, Sun Up. — Stocks were active, but irregular, on realizing sales. Winners at Sheeps-

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Showers, followed by clearing weather in the after-noon. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 70; average, 77%.

LATER CHANGES IN THE TARIFF BILL.

The decision of Republican Senators to impose an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent on imported hides may not prove the wisest course available. Why such a duty was preferred to the plain specific duty of 11/2 cents proposed by the Senate committee is not the more easy to understand in the light of many explanations and comments offered, and it may have been due to the personal preference of one or two Western Senators rather than to any other reason or cause. As it was first decided by Republicans that an additional revenue amounting to about \$1,000,000 should be raised on this class of imports, it would apparently have been easier and more in harmony with Republican principles to fix the duty by weight rather than by reported foreign value. These considerations make it not improbable that the conferrees representing the House and the Senate will have this point of difference as well as some others.

At the same time it is admitted by all close observers at Washington that the conditions are now much more favorable to an agreement between the two houses of Congress than they were at the time the measure was reported by the Senate committee. There has been a strong tendency on the part of the Senate to fix duties more nearly in accord with those of the House, and this course has been rendered easier by some Southern Democrats, who have shown that they are ready to support the bill in view of provisions beneficial to their constituents. The public announcement of Senator Teller that he would neither vote nor pair against the bill has the same influence also. The Republicans having gained power to pass in nearly all important schedules such a bill as they deliberately judged best for the country. have in many instances adopted in the Senate the duties preferred by the House, or have approximated to them closely, as in the wool schedule. A multitude of changes in that direction have inclined Republican members of the House to regard the measure much more favorably, so that, although there will be sharp differences on some articles, it is by no one now expected that those differences will endanger the passage

of the bill or delay it many days, The work of estimating the revenue-producing powers of the bill, after each day's changes in the Senate, is necessarily one of diffi- public-Free Trade at home, Protection against culty, but such review as has been possible seems to leave some ground for doubt whether non-committal, and the Duke of Devenshire disthe bill will in that respect entirely meet the wishes of prudent men. It looks as if the meas- Canada Club proposal. Now the former conure would now yield a little more than the bill fesses the inequity and failure of the present as it passed the House would have yielded, but system, and the latter, hitherto a tower of not for the first year, owing to heavy antici- strength to the Manchester school, pronounces patory imports. The compromise on tobacco what is well described as a funeral oration upon for wrappers may permit larger importations Cobdenism. It is a fitting finale of the Jubilee than the House provision would have permitted. that the fantastic follies of the opening of the possibly yielding larger duties though at a lower reign, with their unfulfilled and unfulfillable rate, and the same may be said of some other fancies, should be laid aside, and the seventh clauses. But the omission of the duties on jute decade of the "record reign" be marked with a bagging and burlaps gave away more revenue return to sound commercial principles. It will than the duty on hides will probably yield, and be not the least of the glories of the Victorian it does not now seem probable, in view of other era to have made the empire a commercial as reductions made, that both would increase the well as a political and dynastic unity. revenue too much. In the final vote and in Conference Committee this consideration of revenue will have and ought to have more careful attention than most men have yet given it.

many small reductions of duty made by the Senate have seemed of questionable expediency, pensation in the new industries that every inand some on that ground alone will be closely scrutinized in conference. For the Republicans of both houses have an equal interest in securing a measure which will fortify the Treasury and restore public prosperity.

COLONIES AND EMPIRE.

The prolude to the Victorian Jubilee was colonial. The same strong strain was interwoven as a leading motive all through the imperial symphony. To-day, in the finale, it swells into triumphant volume and dominates the whole. To-day the Colonial Minister entertains the Colonial Ministers, and to-morrow and on succeeding days the latter will hold the centre of the still brilliant stage, as they formed, after Her Majesty, the centre and culmination of the Jubilee procession. It is all most proper. It was with characteristic felicity that Mr. Lucy, in one of his graphic cable letters to The Tribune, spoke of "Emperor Joseph Chamberlain." With similar inspiration The Tribuian long ago called Mr. Chamberlain the Imperial Minister. For the British Empire is above all else a colonial empire. Technically, Her Majesty is to be called Empress only in India. But India is in fact not the real empire, or not more than a small part of it. The empire that makes the name of Britain great is the British-set2ed. English-speaking empire in Northern America and Southern Africa and Australasia-lands of the colonist and of the "native-born."

That is the empire which the Colonial Ministers represent, and with which the Colonial Minister has to deal. The old notion of colonialism has passed away-that colonies were subject territories, to be "worked for all they were worth" for the sole advantage of the mother country. That notion lost England the Thirteen Colonies, and will never be revived. The new doctrine is that the colonies are independent States, united with the mother country only by the personal bond of the Crown, and thus united for their own advantage. That is entirely true. There is no question that the colonies are better off as members of the British Empire than they would be as separate States. It is the height of imperial statesmanship to keep them so, and to that height Mr. Chamberlain seems to be determined to attain. His first long step toward it was his proposition "to improve the neglected estates of the empire," to bring, through British wealth, prosperity to those colonies which had fallen into unprosperous times through their too great contributions to that very wealth. The bond of material interest is a strong one. Convince a colony that its prosperity is increased by connection with the mother country, and will be more promoted by continued affiliation with her than in any other way, and its loyalty is assured. Other grievances there were in plenty, but it was the financial grievance that brought Massachusetts and Virginia to the climax of revolt.

The second step is worthy of the first. It is railed at and derided, even by some Englishmen, though by more would-be Englishmen out of the empire than real ones in it. But despite all criticisms the imperial customs union scheme is making progress, and is seen to be the only logical sequence to the political union already established, and the only promising assurance of the latter's permanence. The trend of British public opinion during this Jubilee season is, as reported in the lucid and convincing letter of our London correspondent published yesterday, decidedly toward such union. It was, under happy auspices, at a dinner of the Canada Club in London a year and three months ago that Mr. Chamberlain first definitely put forth his mighty scheme. To-day people are trying to misquote the Prime Minister of Canada against it, but the fact abides that Canada, under that Prime Minister, has taken the most important of all possible steps toward the execution of that scheme. Canada establishes, through discriminating duties, a practical customs union with Great Britain, and demands that no British treaties with allen Powers shall be allowed to interfere with it. As Mr. Ford well puts it, Mr. Laurier has piped the music and the other Colonial Ministers must dance to it.

One other colony, and only one, is represented to be hostile to the union. That is New South Wales. But, as may readily be seen, that colony furnishes one of the strongest logical arguments in favor of it. Mr. Chamberlain wants all members of the empire to abolish tariffs against each other, and to impose them, if needs be and according to their needs, against the remainder of the world. As the bulk of their trade is inter-imperial, that would mean the relinquishment of the bulk of their customs revenues, creating a deficiency which must otherwise be filled. But that would mean only a slight fiscal disturbance to most of them. In New South Wales, for instance, only about onefifth of the revenue comes from tariff duties; in all Australasia, less than one-fourth; in South Africa, less than one-fourth; in Canada, under the old tariff, perhaps one-half, but Canada has just adopted a new tariff constructed largely on Mr. Chamberlain's lines. There can be no question that inter-imperial free trade could be established without embarrassment to colonial finances or to colonial industry and com-

merce. It might be a bad thing, on the face of it, for the United States and for the rest of the world. It probably would. But that fact is not likely to count against it in the British mind. It would be a good thing for the British Empire, and that is the weighty consideration. Moreover, it would be a measure of which the United States would have, on principle, to approve, for it would be the adoption by the British Empire of the identical system that prevails in this Reall outsiders. A year ago Lord Salisbury was countenanced and deplored Mr. Chamberlain's

HAND WORK FOR A STATE.

The conception of the State as a milch cow dies slowly, especially in Populistic regions, It is the simple truth that the Republican Kansas is just having an experience of "giving party cannot afford to pass a tariff for deficit. down" in its public printing office. For some even though the deficit should remain only a time type-setting machines have been used year. There is needed such provision for the there, just as they are used elsewhere. Of Treasury as will prevent any revival of anxiety course, the introduction of this device has opabout the currency, and if there should come in erated, like the introduction of every other inthe winter several months of gold exports, at a vention, to the temporary embarrassment of time when the receipts under new duties par- hand-workers. That has been the history of tially anticipated fall short of expenditures, the machinery since the world began. No doubt a shilling a head, and many thousands visited Republican party will be open to criticism. It Tubal-Cain's first blacksmith shop stirred up the largest ship that the Armstrongs have turned has ewed much to its splendid past record, which a riot among the stone-hatchet makers. Oppoproves that it has always been able to protect sition of workers in every calling to new devices the public welfare with unerring certainty, and which in some measure supersede their skill the contrast between that record and the deficit is too familiar to excite surprise; and to created by Democrats has been one of the most those specially affected the grievance is too effective arguments on the Republican side. real to permit them to take the philosophical But the people would have some reason to fear view that their loss is the world's gain and that Republican wisdom or patriotism had be that the growth of machine production is among gun to fade if the party should not be able, in the things inevitable. They would not, really, if an emergency such as now exists, to provide they could, turn back the world to the misery stable at once in West Eighty-ninth-st., should

benefit, forgetful that in the end they have com-

vention develops. Even in Kansas people have become used to the type-setting machine. It has overcome the initial opposition which is the ordeal of naturalization which every machine must pass. But the idea that the work of the State must be dane in the slowest and most wasteful way for the benefit of those who consent to do it still prevails. In the particular case a strong fight was made to prohibit by law the use of machines in the State office, but that failed in the Legislature. An appropriation bill rider, howan impossibly low figure. Consequently the State Printer is compelled to take out the machines, and the State is compelled to pay a much larger sum each year for printing than a private person would have to pay for the same work. Thus do the taxpayers "give down" milk.

This is all very well so far as the printers are concerned, but if the State is going to be preserved as a museum specimen of archaic business methods the reform should go further. There are many young women in Kansas who could find employment if typewriters were abolished. The copying press takes bread out of the mouths of hundreds who might be making duplicates with a pen. For the State offices to use mucilaged envelopes is to hurt the sealingwax business. The State militia should be clothed in homespun to give household industries a boom. Road-making machinery should not be allowed to compete with pick and shovel. And if there are any steam pumps in the public building they should be thrown out, and all the water should be raised by windmills to the encouragement of the native product. Then Kansas will be free from the reproach of being an incubus on the people after the fashion of private money-making corporations, and no doubt the Populist taxpayers will be glad to put up the extra expense. If there had been no steam engines which threw teamsters out of work, and no machine hayforks, and reapers, and threshers to compete with farm hands, there would have been no Kansas, but little things like laws of nature don't count among true friends of the people.

ONE CAT.

A painful experience in the life of a New York cat was described in a more or less sympathetic manner yesterday by several writers for the daily press. Their agreement as to the sex of the unfortunate animal enables us to use the pronoun in the masculine gender and to say that he was a large cat, a fine cat and a cat that had been taught to put his faith in human kindness. But he was destined to be deceived and betrayed. When the family with whom he had been domiciled, presumably on terms agreeable to all concerned, departed for the country they closed their house, leaving him to the certain misery of loneliness and the probable doom of starvation. He found a window, however, that was open a little way at the top, and with a passion for liberty that did him honor, as well as an agility which should have been equal to his desperate necessities, he sprang through the aperture only to be caught between the ears and shoulders by exterior bars, whose relation to his circumstances he had not comprehended. His foothold was secure enough to prolong his sufferings by depriving him of the otherwise presumptive relief of death from strangulation, and there he stayed, wearing his heart out and his fur off in vain efforts to escape How long he stayed there nobody knows, and those who discovered him had no means of determining how long he would have to stay there. The policeman on the beat, having humanely tried to pry the bars a little further apart and failed, was entreated to dispatch him, but refused, asserting that if he should do so the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would have his buttons cut off without delay. It was late in the afternoon, and the officers of that society had ceased from their labors. A hasty search was not rewarded by or to terminate the poor creature's existence Night descended, and he was left alone to wall and struggle.

This melancholy history, which is believed to be substantially accurate, suggests several reflections. One of them concerns the imperfections of a statute which, designed to be merciful, permits the agony of a helpless animal to be indefinitely prolonged, not for want of some one competent to end it decently, and responsible to the municipality for his official acts, but because the employes of a society having jurisdiction cannot be omnipresent. Another impression conveyed by the torture of this confiding and blameless cat is of the prevalence of an unaccountable species of cruelty among persons who may be models of virtue in other respects. In this particular case there may be some excuse which is not obvious for the persons who left their cat alone in a closed house. Possibly they had provided for his entertainment by a neighbor, and thought that they had locked him out when really they had locked him in. But it is a well-known fact that animals, and especially cats, whose pecuniary value is small, while their ability to fend for themselves and make a precarlous living is exaggerated, are often turned into the streets and abandoned by householders leaving the city for the summer, as if they had no capacity for physical suffering and

no hearts to be broken. The interest and affection which can tolerate such pitiless treatment of a dumb companion must be spurious. It is dreadful to think of the sum of misery which is so produced year after year in this city. Doubtless it is far greater possessed and despairing inflicts on human be-

To judge from the number of cities which are putting in applications for it, the rejection of the statue of Pan has given it a Pan-American repu-

When Police Commissioner Grant says that "Captain Chapman has done perfectly right." he doubtless expresses his own opinion. It does not happen, however, to be the opinion of most respectable citizens, who would far rather have a hundred guilty women escape the lawful penalty of the offences which Chapman is trying to suppress than that one innocent woman be subjected to an abominable outrage.

It is the practice among English shipbuilders, especially the "Tynesiders," as those about Newcastle-on-Tyne are called, to require that whenever a warship is built she must "pay her footing"; in other words, be thrown open to public inspection at so much per head. The proceeds are invariably turned over to some charitable institution. The latest ship to pay her footing is the Yoshima, built for the Japanese Government by the Armstrongs. She was open to public inspection a few days ago for three days at out. The proceeds were given to the Jubilee Infirmary Fund.

An Erie County man has just died at the age of one hundred and seven, after having voted the Bryan ticket last fall. A man who did not know more at that age was to be pitied.

The proposal that Commissioner Waring, instead of being allowed to build a street-cleaning the Government with ample revenue from the that went with all-hand work, but they think it hire one for a year and see how it works, looks Dealer.

start. It is for this reason that a portion of the ought to be turned back just a notch for their like a sensible solution of the difficulty. It is impossible in such a case to suit everybody, but this arrangement, which Colonel Waring is willing to try, ought to end the dispute for the pres-

The crow and the toad are two familiar creatures whose popularity the Agricultural Department at Washington is trying to rehabilitate. This work has been done independently. A short time ago the Department brought out a book to show how the crow earned the corn he ate by destroying injurious creatures. It mentioned the toad among his victims. This was followed by another work vindicating the toad and proving him to be a friend of man because of the ever, fixed the compensation for such work at | number of noxious insects he destroys. There is reason to believe that the eating of toads is a vice among crows dangerous as the pie habit among men. Something ought to be done to keep these two good friends of man from thus making away with each other. The Department ought to turn its attention to the problem at

PERSONAL.

William Homer Haskell, of Merrimac, Mass., twenty-two years of age, has won the Longfellow travelling scholarship offered by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He is to receive \$600 a year for three years, which he must spend in art schools in Europe, under supervision of one or more American painters in each place.

"The New-Haven Journal" speaks thus of the late James M. B. Dwight, the brother of President Dwight, of Yale: "He was a man of very uncommon fineness and strength of character. the respect of all who knew him by his unwaveringly and carefully upright life, his firm loyalty to all that is good and hopeful, his true patriotism, his kindness, his friendliness and his tolerance. His intellectual quality, like his moral quality, was superior. His taste was sure and acutely discriminating. He delighted in the best literature, and could, and did, on occasion, make good literature himself."

When Senator Mills, of Texas, was a boy he used to make cigars for sale. His father grew the tobacco in Virginia,

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa tells how he once got back a \$2,000 office by knowing how to pronounce Sloux. "I had been chief clerk," he says, "of the Iowa House of Representatives for several terms, but the wheel of political fortune had finally brought in a House that was not as friendly as I could wish. Another candidate appeared, and he and I had a warm fight, with the result and he and I had a warm fight, with the result that he defeated me by a few votes in the Republican caucus. The House was organized, and this man was duly elected chief clerk. It so happened that the first paper he had to read was a communication relative to the Sloux Indians. The name Sloux' appeared very frequently, and the new clerk persisted in calling it Si-oux, to the disgust of the old Westerners, who had been accustomed to the correct pronunciation all their lives. As soon as the House adjourned on the first day one of the Republican leaders asked all Republicans to remain for a caucus. The caucus having been convened, this gentleman arose and said: I move that the present chief clerk be discharged and that J. P. Hepburn, the former chief clerk of this body, be re-elected. We want a man who knows how to pronounce "Sloux." The motion was adopted unanimously, and I was reinstated because I knew better than to call 'Sloux' 'Si-oux."

The people of Jeffersonville, Ind., have suggested that the remains of Lincoln's mother be interred in some National cemetery, where more people can view the grave.

The bronze statue of Harriet Beecher Stowe which will soon be erected in Hartford, Conn., will be twelve feet high, and will represent Mrs. Stowe seated with a suppliant figure of Uncle Tom stretching forth a pair of brawny arms, from which hang broken shackles. The statue is the work of W. Clark Noble.

John D. Rockefeller has notified the Des Moines Towa) Baptist College that he will give \$3 for every dollar the college will raise from other sources

Albany, June 29.-Charles R. Haff, of this city, has tendered his resignation as an examiner of the State Banking Department, where he has served since 1889, because of his election to the presidency of New-York Building-Loan Banking Company New-York City.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Berlin newspaper recently spoke as follows about the American apple: "About this time of the year, Bohemian and German apples disappear from the markets. If any are found, they are wretched things; or if they have been carefully kept, very dear. But the American apple that began to come last fall and conquered the German market has not only not disappeared, but is coming in enormous quantities. Last week saw five thousand loads of beautiful, red Baldwins landed in the wholesale houses in Berlin and sold, according to quality, from the discovery of anybody who was authorized 15 to 25 cents for five pounds. The 35 cents was paid, the discovery of anybody who was authorized either to break the bars if they would not bend wagons by street pedlers vary in price, but seldom wagons by street pedlers vary in price, but seldom r 76 pfennings (18 cents) for five pounds. These. too, have no faults, except a slight bruise from pressure during the voyage. They are most excellent for household purposes. It looks, too, as if American apples are to continue coming, not only during

the arrival of Continental apples next fall."

The centre of population is the centre of gravity of the inhabitants of the country. If the United States were considered as a plane, with all its people as of equal weight, the centre of population would be the point where the whole plane might be balanced and remain steady through equilibrium. It expresses the net resultant of the movements of population from decade to decade. This point, according to the census of 1890, is ocaled at 39 degrees 11.9 minutes north latitude and 85 degrees 32.9 minutes west longitude, about twenty miles cast of Columbus, Ind. It moves westward about four miles a year, and is now three-lourths of a degree south and more than 17 degrees east of the centre of area.—(Ladies Home Journal. the arrival of Continental apples next fall."

The clock responded readily to the remedies apolled, and continued thereafter to strike the hours with unimpeachable regularity and precision,

"Think of it:" he said, putting down his paper.
"Eleven killed and 123 injured."
"Well, why do you persist in reading about those Cuban atrocities?" demanded his wife.
"But, my dear, I'm not, I'm merely"—
"Oh, the Turco-Grecian was just as bad. If you want to avoid these herrible things, why don't you skip all the war news?"
"But this isn't war news."
"Then what is it?"
"A list of the bicycle accidents of the last thirty days."

Then she said: "Oh!" That was all she could say. She was a blcyclist herself.—(Chicago Post.

M. Roche, the French musician who undertook to adapt the libretto of Tannhäuser for French opera, tells the trouble he had with Wagner. "He came at 7 o'clock in the morning; we were work without rest or respite until midday. I was bent over my desk writing and erasing; he was erect, pacing to and fro, bright of eye, vehement of gesture, striking the plane, shouting, singing, than that which the mournful chorus of the dis- forever bidding me 'Go on! Go on!' An hour, or even two hours, after noon, hungry and exhausted, I let fall my pen. I was in a fainting state. 'What's the matter?' he asked. 'I am hungry. 'True, I had forgotten all about that. Let us have hurried snack and go on again.' Night came and found us still at work. I was shattered, stupewas half-mad with my wild search after strange words to fit the strange music; he was erect, still vigorous and fresh as when we began our tell alking up and down, striking his infernal plano, terrifying me at last as I perceived dancing about me on every side his eccentric shadow cast by the fantastic reflection of the lamp, and crying t ever like one of Hoffman's creations, 'Go on! Go on!" while trumpeting in my ears cabalistic words and supernatural music. And, after all, the work failed, partly because the French language was unsuited to its peculiar character."

unsuited to its peculiar character."

Dartmouth's oldest living graduate is Mark Wentworth Fletcher, of Wayne, Ili., class of '25. Emilius Kitchell Sayre, of Monthello, Mo., who is in feeble health in his eighty-eighth year, is Amherst's oldest. He was in the class of '25, of which he is the sole survivor. The oldest Williams graduates of the same class of '25 are Joseph Lyman Fartridge, of Brocklyn, ninety-three years old, and the Rev. Ebenezer Harrison Stration, of Eranchport, N. Y. The oldest for Bowdoin College is Frederick Watte Burke, of New-York City, ninety-one years old, of the class of '24. Wesleyan's oldest, and, indeed, her very first graduate, is Daniel H. Chase, who lives in Middletown. Mellen Fitch, of West Newton, and the class of '25, how ninety-two years old, heads the list for the University of Vermont. Lawyer Albert Wate Palne, of Bangor, Me. is the oldest graduate of Colby University, at Waterville, Me. Dr. Benjamin D. Silliman, of Brooklyn, holds the seniority for Yale.—(Boston Journal).

Henceforth the names of monarchs and of princes who are now reigning or who have reigned in Prussia may not be used without permission as signs for cafes and restaurants in that country. This is the text of a recent Cabinet decree, which, although it has been in force only a few days, has already been applied in Berlin. A public house which had "Kaiser Friedrich" for its sign has been obliged to change its name.

Rather Awkwardly Put .- "Do you ride the wheel, Miss Passay?"
"No. Why do you ask?"
"I wanted to be sure before I inquired why it is that all the homely girls ride?"—(Cleveland Plain

YALE ALUMNI REUNION.

SPEECHES BY OLD-TIMERS FOR HALF A CENTURY BACK.

New-Haven, Conn., June 29.-Yale's commenc ment is nearing its close. The alumni had their celebration to-day. In the morning the first affair was the alumni reunion in Alumni Hall. Thomas Hooker, of this city, called the meeting to order, and stated that the Executive Committee had selected A. F. Judd, Chief Justice of the Hawaifan Republic, '62, to preside. Justice Judd took the chair and made a brief speech, saying that Hawaii looked to Yale for her university education, and that nearly all the youth of Hawaii who came to America came to Yale. He said that before long he hoped Hawaii would fly the Stars and Stripes. He has two sons in the graduating

H. B. Chapin, '47, gave an interesting account of the Yale customs of fifty years ago. Eleven of the members of his class have returned to celebrate ther semi-centennial-an unusually large number. E. M. Day, of Hartford, spoke for '94, and the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, of New-York. for '67. Dr. Burrell said that if Harvard conferred a degree on Lehmann he would insist that Yale confer one on that modest boating athletic adviser, George Adee, of his class. Homer B. Sprague, '52, pleaded for closer relations between Yale and the common people, and the Rev. H. O. Curtis, of New-York, spoke in a reminiscent vein for '77. Charles E. Chapin, of "The Waterbury American," said that his class had brought back 'Gene" Baker, the man who organized fotball at Yale and first defeated a Harvard cleven. James R. Sheffield spoke for '77, Dr. H. H. Stebbins, of Rochester, for '52, and J. H. Trowbridge for '57.

At the election of a member of the corporation only one man was voted on, and it is practically certain that Edward G. Mason, '60, of Chicago, will

This afternoon, after the Medical School exercises, the principal feature of which was the ad-dress of Dr. William M. Polk, of New-York, on 'How to Work," the members of that department

"How to Work," the members of that department foliaed the academic and scientific graduates in journeying to Yale Field, where the Yale-Halvaria baseful match was contested. This engrossed the attention of all the guests at the commencement this afternoon.

To-night all the classes of the academic department which have returned for their reunions, including '47, '52, '57, '62, '67, '72, '77, '82, '87, '91 and '94, held their class banquets. The winner of the class cup at the triennial of '94 was F. M. Crawford, of Topeka, Kan., whose son was the first to be born to a member of the class. The classes of the Sheffield Scientific School from '72 to '94 held their reunions, and the Law School class of '94 started the custom of class banquets in that department. H. M. Teller, Jr., son of Senator Teller, was the principal speaker at the triennial of the class of '94, L. S.

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The annual commencement concert of the Glee and Banjo clubs this evening attracted a large and fash-lonable audience.

At a meeting of the Yale Corporation to-day, Assistant Professor Charles E. Beecher was made university professor of historical geology and Assistant Professor L. V. Pirsson was made professor of physical geology in the Sheffleld Scientific School, D. J. W. D. Ingersoll, a tutor in the college, was advanced to an assistant professorship of Latin. Dr. W. I. Cress, instructor in English in the Scientific School, was made assistant professor in the same department. Dr. R. N. Corwin, instructor in German, also in the Scientific School, was made assistant professor. Dr. Charles J. Bartlett, instructor in the Medical School, was made assistant professor of pathology. Charles C. Clarke, a graduate of the college in 1833, was appointed instructor in French in the Scientific School, and Dr. Herbert De W. Carlington was appointed instructor in German in the Scientific School, his appointment being made necessary by the resignation of Albert S. Wheeler, who had held the place for twenty-five years.

At the same meeting a system of retiring allowances for professors was established, by which an opportunity is given for any professor who has fulfilled twenty-five years' service to retire on an allowance, after having reached the age of sixty-five years.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE.

Carnegie Music Hall was well filled yesterday afternoon at the exercises of the forty-fourth an-nual commencement of Manhattan College. Archbishop Martinelli, Apostolic Delegate, presided, and among those present were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Farley, Monsignor Mooney, the Rev. Michael C. O'Farrell, the Rev. Dr. John F. Woods, the Rev. Dr. John J. Kean, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice Joseph F. Daly, John D. Crimmins, General O. H. La Grange, Edward Lauterbach, Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, Postmaster Van Cott, ex-Dock Commissioner J. J. Phelan and Mrs. Richard Croker.

The exercises opened with addresses of greeting to Archbishop Martinelli in English by the Rev. James H. Mitchell, chancellor of the Brooklyn diocese, and Daniel Colohan, president of the alumni, and in Latin by Brother Chrysostom, of the college. Brief addresses to the graduates were delivered by Archbishop Corrigan and the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Conaty, of the Catholic University at Washington. The address by the graduates were followed. Afterward the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred on the Rev. James H. Mitchell and the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle. The degree of master of science was conferred on Joseph P. F. Burke, and the degree of bachelor of arts was conferred on the graduates.

The alumni purse of \$50 for the best English essay was awarded to Joseph Ignatius Norris, Joseph B. Cherry being next in merit, and medals The exercises opened with addresses of greeting

essay was awarded to Joseph Ignatius Norris, Joseph B. Cherry being next in merit, and medals were awarded as follows: McGowan medal for re-ligious instruction, William P. F. Dooley; Kelly medal for philosophy, James A. Corridan; Grady medal for oratory, John P. Werner; Develin medal for classics, John V. McAvoy; for Latin composi-tion, Richard D. Murphy; for physics, Richard D. Murphy, and for religious instruction, Timothy Francis Crowley.

HARVARD DOCTORS' REUNION.

Boston, June 29 .- At the annual meeting of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association to-day Dr. David William Sheever was elected president. Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt, of New-York, was elected an honorary member. The present total membership is 1,503. After the business meeting the annual dinner was held at the Hotel Vendome, and speeches were made by Dr. Jacob M. Dacosta, of Philadelphia; Dr. Kinnicutt and Dr. John W. Branan, of New-York, and President Eliot of Harvard.

HARVARD DIVINITY ALUMNL Boston, June 29 .- A large number of alumni of he Harvard Divinity School met at Divinity House this morning. The address of the day, by the Rev. Dr. Samuel C. Beane, of the class of '69, was on "The New Symbolism of Religion in America."

DARTMOUTH'S CLASS DAY. Hanover, N. H., June 29.-Class-day exercises

were held at Dartmouth to-day. The class marched to Old Chapel and the athletic field and through the buildings, headed by a band. Returning to Bissell Hall, the introductory address was delivered by Frank Edward Drew, of Canterbury, N. H., and the oration, on "The Public Duty of Educated and the oration, on "The Public Duty of Educated Men," was spoken by Frederick Everett Shaw, of Lynn, Mass. Carroll D. Wright, of Washington, gave an address to the Dartmouth literary societies, including the former Fraternity of Social Friends and L.e United Fraternity, this morning. His subject was: "Is There Any Solution of the Labor Question?"

CLASS DAY AT COLBY.

Waterville, Me., June 29.-Colby class-day exercises were held to-day, the programme including the commencement exercises at the church in the forenoon, the annual meeting of the Alumni Association in the afternoon and the Phi Beta Kappa oration by the Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer, of Boston, in the evening.

THE AMHERST IVY PLANTED.

Amherst, Mass., June 29 .- The second day of the Amherst commencement opened with a leaden sky. but the sun burst through the clouds later and smiled on the seniors, who at 9 o'clock assembled at the chapel to plant the ivy. Mr. McEver was the orator and Mr. Boynton the ivy poet. Class cheers and songs were given while the ivy was being placed in the rich soil. Then came the march around the college grounds and war-dance on the common. The morning exercises closed with an elequent address by Professor John B. Clark, of Columbia University, the occasion being the senior centennial celebration of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at College Hall.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

The following programme will be offered by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden this evening: Square Roof Garden this could be a square for the form of the form American'
Overture 'Rienzi'
Large Violin solo, Henry P. Schmitt Händel
'Dance in the Old Style' Gillet
Violoncello solo, Herman Riedrich.
Intermezzo, from 'Nalla' Delibes
Symphonic poem. 'Dance Micabre' Saint-Saëns
Overture, 'Light Cavairy' Suppé
Comic variations on 'The Carnival of Venice' Gungi
Gavoite, 'Stephanie' Czibulka
Galop, 'Hunting' Reliz

Rehearsals are in progress for the attempt at summer operetta which will be made at the Madison Square Garden on July 12. The work to be given, as has already been announced, is "Captain Cook," by Noah Brandt and Sands W. Forman.

John Jack, George Trader, Wilfrid North, Mary E. Barker, Sydney Cowell and little Edith Wright have been engaged for Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske's company for next season. Only three places are yet to be filled in the organization.

WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES

SENATOR PETTIGREW TO TAKE A REST. Senator Pettigrew, who was stricken with varalysis of the vocal cords last Saturday while delivering speech on the silk schedule of the Tariff bill, will a speech on the silk schedule of the larin all, will probably not be seen in his seat the remainer of the session. His physician has prescribed about rest for him for a couple of weeks, and he will soon start for home in order to make preparations for a trip to Japan which he had planned several months ago. Mr Pettigrew now thinks he can sail from San Francisco on August 2.

AMERICAN MARKETS IN THE EAST. "There is now and always will be a very promising propect for the American manufacturer in Japan." says Dr. Edward Bedloc, formerly United States says Dr. Edward Bedice, formerly Child States Consul at Amoy, who is in Washington for a day or two. "Japan has no iron ores worthy of men-tion. The nearest are in Corea, and are none too good. She must buy her iron and steel in foreign markets. The nearest is this country. She needs the machinery of her cotton mills, the locomotives and cars, the light-draught steamers, the trolleys which are to carry the bales and the finished goods, the tools and appliances of machine shops, repair yards, graving docks, engine works and electrical She will need turbines, dynamos, motors and illuminating installations. She will need and she will employ, no matter what the cost, the best artisans and experts to oversee and to teach her doclle workers. On account of the earthquakes and typhoons in Japan, which are so often a curse to her people, she will be compelled, when she begins to build large structures, to use the steel frame system so common in this country. She will need steel bridges, steel depots, steel cannon, ships and forts. The nearest land in which to buy these is the United States. As to raw materials, cotton cannot be advantageously raised in Japan or Corea. Topographically, the country is rough, rocky and mountainous. Geologically, the surface formations are largely volcanic. Even as it is, the people of Japan cultivate nearly all the available soil, and there is no room for cetton fields. Corea is too coid for cotton. China, on the other hand, grows a great deal of the staple, and can grow much more. None, so far as I know, is equal to our American upland fibre, and much less to the famous Sea Island cotton. China imposes an export tax on her products, and also a likin, or barrier tax, inland, A cargo of cotton would therefore cost a large amount besides its price in the original market. The Japanese are therefore wisely seeking other and cheaper markets wherein to purchase their raw materials. The nearest are those of india and the Chited States, the latter being several hundred miles nearer by steamer. Japan is therefore likely to become one of our best customers. Corea and China are also destined to become customers of vast value to us." cannot be advantageously raised in Japan or Corea.

RECENT PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.-A good deal of a tempest in a teapot has been raised in the last day or two over President McKinley's appointment of Charles L. McCawley to be a captain and assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps. Two or three disappointed aspirants for promotion have evidently taken advantage of a promising but not very creditable opportunity to make the air vocal with their complaints. Mr. Mc-Cawley is the son of a former commandant and the grandson of a distinguished officer of the corps, and for ten or twelve years past has served as headquarters secretary at the marine barracks here. No fitter selection for an assistant quartermaster could well be made, and Mr. McCawley's nomination has the indorsement of all the prominent officers of the Navy and the Marine Corps, and of
many members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The newly appointed assistant quartermaster is one of the best known and most popular men in Washington society, where his personal qualities have won him an enviable disstinction, and it is inconceivable that his confirmation can be delayed by the carping criticisms of
candidates whose merits have been ignored by the
President in the recently announced promotions in
the Marine Corps. ould well be made, and Mr. McCawley's nomina-

A HOT CAMPAIGN IN KENTUCKY,-"There will be four party tickets in the field in Kentucky this year, and a hot political campaign will be the resaid W. B. Yandell, of Marion, Ky., to-day. The Populists will have a ticket of their own; there will be two Democratic tickets, and the Republicans will have their standard-hearers. I would not licans will have their standard-bearers. I would not venture to make a prediction as to the outcome, but the battle will be fought just as it was last year, with silver as the dominant issue. Already the local campaign orators are taking that as their text. The Populist vote in the State approximates twenty-four thousand. There has been of late years a great change in political feeling in Kentucky. I notice that among the farmers, especially, party ties hold loosely, and that the voters are now inclined to let their individual preferences rule. Formerly the passions stirred up by the war held Kentuckians in line as Democrats or Republicans, but nearly all of that feeling has passed away, and economic questions have been substituted for appeals to prejudice. I do not think that any party can henceforth make any solid hold on Kentucky, for it is apt to stay in the doubtful column."

the same thing two years at a time. Or, rather, they have a new remedy every year for the improvement of government and the regeneration of political mankind. They really don't know what is the matter with them, nor, if they did, would they be able to apply a remedy. But Populism is not without profit to some of the leaders. Take the case of Mrs. Lease, of Kansas. When she first came before the public she was an awkward wom-an, whose sole power resided in her tremendous earnestness and assertion. She was ungainly in appearance and unpolished of speech. But she seemed to feel all she said, and her speech and appearance tallied with the company she kept. That made her effective. She exerted for a while a marked influence in Kansas. But her day is past. She is no longer the same woman, either in appearance or in her power as an agitator. She doesn't fit into Kansas as she then did. Travel and a wider horizon have changed her. The audiences she formerly harangued in Kansas have remained in Kansas, and still take the fitful Kansas view of things. Mrs. Lease, on the other hand, has been moving about, and she now shows the effect of that. She dresses now after approved fashions, and very well. She speaks now after models she has studied here and there, and her speech has improved. But these things have made another woman of her, and have cost her much of her power as an agitator. I very much doubt if she herself would at all relish now such a speech as she used to deliver from an awkward, ferce declaimer such as she herself used to be. Then I see it stated that Mrs. Lease has made money and is about to leave Kansas. She ought to stay, But a full purse and fashionable gowns have given Mrs. Lease a new view of matters, governmental and political. But the Kansas sea which she helped lash into a fury will continue restless for some time to come." seemed to feel all she said, and her speech and

SENATOR ALLISON'S FORCE OF CHARAC-TER.-Said a friend of Senator Allison to-day: "This tariff debate in the Senate has brought out again all of those old jokes about Mr. Allison's urbanity and diplomatic style of speech. Some of them are very good jokes, and Mr. Allison himself enjoys them as much as anybody else. But they are apt to be misleading. Mr. Allison is a very urbane man. His nature is kindly and generous, He likes to help people, and he does help a good many people. But it would be a signal mistake to assume that at bottom he is not a man of most decided physical grit. He is just that kind of a man. He is dead game clear through. The comman. He is dead game clear through. The com-bination is one that the world does not readily selze or appreciate. When a man is peace-loving and kindly of nature, anxious to avoid friction and willing to make concessions, he is frequently put down as lacking in backbone. Often the very opposite is the case. Such a man may have no stomach for a row if a row can honorably be avoided, and trifles cannot draw him into a row but when matters take a turn where nothing but a row will do, then he has no stomach for anything but a row. In the language of the street, 'He is right there, every time'. Let me tell you a story to illustrate this. Several years ago a newcomer in the Senate had a bill he was auxious to pass, and fearing a collision with one of the appropriation bills which were going through the Senate one after another, he approached Mr. Allison, chairman of the Appropriations Committee and tried to arrange matters. Mr. Allison discussed the question with the Senator, explained the difficulties in the way and was very pleasant about it all. But this Senator pretended to understand that Mr. Allison had consented to give way, and after he had tried to get his bill up and had failed he walked across to Mr. Allison's seat and blurted out a reproach. 'You let sir,' he said, looking the man squarely in the eye. The man hesitated, guiped and then walked away. He was completely surprised. He was one of those who are unable to associate real grit with suavity and proper politer, but was advised to drop it, and he did drop it. 'Allison,' said this friend, 'never acted in bad faith with anybody. He isn't that sort of a man, He is very obliging, and he's also dead game. Subsequently this Senator made some pleasant advances to Mr. Allison in debate, and Mr. Allison accepted them, but no durcher mistake was made about Mr. Allison's grit.' down as lacking in backbone. Often the very opposite is the case. Such a man may have no

MONEY GIVEN AWAY!

The publishers of "Judge" have decided to launch another picture puzzle scheme. It has been decided to distribute a portion of the selling price of "Judge" among the contestants. Two hundred and fifty dollars in prizes are guaranteed, and this sum may go into the thousands. Everybody can work out the pictures with a little thought. It's great fun and very entertaining.